

The Largest  
Morning Circulation  
In Washington

# The Washington Herald

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Morning  
Home Circulation

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WEATHER—PARTLY CLOUDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

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## FRENCH CRUISER LANDS FORCE IN PORT AU PRINCE

Descartes Sends Marines to  
Guard Legation in Haitian  
Capital.

### OBTAINS U. S. PERMISSION

Request of French Commander  
Shows Paris Holds This  
Country Responsible.

### LANSING PASSES ON QUESTION

Secretary of State Instructs Admiral  
Caperton to Co-operate With  
Captain of Descartes.

After asking for and receiving the permission of the United States government, the commander of the French cruiser Descartes has been allowed to land a detachment of French marines as a guard for the French Legation in Port au Prince, Haiti.

This development, announced here yesterday, is regarded as emphasizing the peculiar obligations of the United States to France in the present critical situation in Haiti. It is viewed here as indicating not only that it considers itself in sole charge of the situation at the Haitian capital, where Rear Admiral Caperton is in military occupation of the city, but also an implication that France holds the United States solely responsible for the present situation there.

The commander of the Descartes did not merely inform Admiral Caperton of an intention to place an armed guard at the French Legation, but specifically asked if he might be permitted to do so. Admiral Caperton did not give this permission himself until he had asked instructions from Washington, which is itself regarded as a fact of some significance in relation to the international situation in Haiti.

### Lansing Grants Permission.

When he reported the French commander's request to Secretary Daniels, the latter conferred with Secretary of State Lansing. The conclusion was reached that it was fitting that the French Legation—which was violated last week by the Haitian mob—should be guarded by French marines. Accordingly instructions were sent to Admiral Caperton to permit the landing of a small detachment, and he was ordered to lend his cordial co-operation to the commander of the Descartes in placing a guard at the legation of his government.

According to a dispatch received from Admiral Caperton yesterday, there had not been any further fighting in Port au Prince, and order prevails there. Officials did not disclose what further report the admiral made as to the situation in the Haitian capital, particularly as regards the political situation. In his reports of yesterday the admiral indicated that the situation contained many uncertain and dangerous elements. These are due principally to the rise of several factions of Haitians with different candidates for the presidency, and the presence in Port au Prince of large numbers of unemployed. Pending a decision as to future program, Admiral Caperton is retaining sole control of the city, as disarming the inhabitants, and is not permitting any political action to be taken by the Haitians which might interfere with his control or otherwise promote disorder.

The State Department is, meantime, awaiting the decision of President Wilson as to what shall be done in Haiti. The issue which has been put up to the President is whether the United States is to be satisfied with merely having restored order in the capital, and shall withdraw shortly, leaving the Haitians to fight out again the question of who shall control the government, or whether steps are to be taken to bring to a permanent end the intolerable conditions which have existed there for years, as a result of an unbroken succession of revolutions.

These phases of the situation in Haiti will be discussed today by Secretary of State Lansing and Paul Fuller, Jr.

**Austrians Fill Gaps in Line.**  
Udine, Aug. 1.—French forces have been hurried to the Italian front by the Austrians to fill the gaps made by the recent fighting.

It is believed that the Austrians expect to make a determined stand.

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## AMERICAN DEAD ON IBERNIAN INCREASED TO THREE, THREE HURT

List of Killed on Ship Torpedoed by  
German Submarine Now  
Stands at Six.

London, Aug. 1.—Became known today that six members of the crew of the British steamship Ibernian torpedoed and sunk Friday by a German submarine were killed and six wounded.

Among the killed were three Americans: Mark Wiley, a muleteer from Boston; John Carroll, and a man named Sheridan. Among the wounded were also three Americans: Henry Welsh, John Rawell and Chas. Hansbury.

## ACCUSING PLATE ON BECKER'S COFFIN IS REMOVED BY POLICE

New York Officials Decide Inscription  
Constitutes Criminal  
Libel.

New York, Aug. 1.—Inspector Faurt, head of the detective bureau, went to the Becker home at No. 2291 University avenue, the Bronx, today and removed the plate inscribed "Charles Becker, murdered July 30, 1915, by Gov. Whitman," from the coffin bearing the body of the former police lieutenant.

This action was taken by the inspector following a conference with Second Deputy Police Commissioner Leon Godley and District Attorney Francis Martin, of Bronx, at which it was decided that the inscription constituted criminal libel against the governor.

Detective Captain Andrew Wines accompanied Inspector Faurt. They arrived at the Becker home about 4 o'clock and were admitted by Mrs. Becker. Whether Mrs. Becker readily consented to having the plate removed could not be learned, but significance is attached to the admission by the inspector that he was compelled himself to remove the plate.

Further complication for Mrs. Becker was found at the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, where the Becker funeral was to be held tomorrow at ten o'clock, with, as it was announced, a solemn requiem high mass by Father Michael Murphy. At the church it was said by an assistant priest that Father Murphy was in Philadelphia, and unless the plate was removed the coffin would not be allowed in the church. He added that only a low mass will be solemnized.

## DYNAMITE INJURES BOY.

Detonating Caps Explode and  
Milton Reamy Goes to Hospital.

An explosion of two dynamite caps yesterday injured Milton S. Reamy, 14, of 625 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. LeRoy Perry, of 222 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, who was standing near, was uninjured. The accident happened on Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge.

Reamy was burned and cut, but his injuries are not serious, physicians say, unless tetanus sets in. The boys told physicians they were given the detonating caps by workmen employed in repairing the bridge, and that they did not know what they were. They connected the wiring of the caps with batteries on the bridge and the explosion followed.

## U-BOAT ON TRIAL TRIP.

Twelve Men on Powerful New German  
Diver Lost.

London, Aug. 1.—Dispatch from Copenhagen tonight reports the sinking of one of the powerful new German submarines on her trial trip. Fishermen reaching Copenhagen from Lubeck brought first news of the loss of the submarine, which they said, was of the newest type. Twelve men of her crew are reported to have been drowned.

At the time of the accident the submarine was on her way from Kiel to Fehmarn.

## Kaiser Controls Cotton Factories.

Rottterdam, Aug. 1.—Confirmation of the report that the German cotton industries are coming under government control comes from the Prussian frontier. From tomorrow all the textile factories of Westphalia will be operated under state control to ensure division of cotton among the factories of Germany.

## Mercury Clambers Up to 104; Setting Record for the First Day of August

The month of August started in yesterday with something like its degree recorded on various thermometers about the city. The humidity was at 90. It was 11 degrees warmer than the corresponding date of last year and about as warm as the hottest August in the records of the Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau holds out some yesterday, but its branch station, the government kiosk in Pennsylvania avenue, had it 104.

The Weather Bureau holds out some hope for today and even will go a little farther and include tomorrow. For today and tomorrow it predicts it will be "hot and so warm." Partly cloudy skies will help somewhat, and gentle shifting winds may be of some assistance to restless winds.

Exhausted by a prolonged Sunday evening service in Gospel Mission.

## STRIKER DIES IN BATTLING GUARDS

Massena, N. Y., Under Martial  
Law After  
Riots.

### SHERIFF AMONG MISSING

Militia Storm Factory—Alien Influence  
Blamed for Strike in War  
Order Plant.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Massena, Aug. 1.—Martial law was declared here tonight as the result of a strike at the plant of the Aluminum Company of America, which already has caused the death of one workman following a clash between company guards and strikers.

Wires leading from the aluminum factory to the city have been cut by rioters. A total of 3,000 men are affected by the strike, most of them foreigners.

The company has been rushed with vast war orders. Officials of the company charge alien influence in fomenting the strike. The point at issue between the men and their employers is the low wage scale maintained here.

Sheriff Thaddeus Day, of St. Lawrence County, was reported late tonight to have disappeared. It is feared he has met with foul play.

Special trains were chartered to bring three companies of the State militia from Ogdensburg and Malone, N. Y., to the scene of the disorder. Orders for the removal of the guardsmen were given today by Gov. Whitman following a frenzied appeal by town officers.

Immediately upon their arrival the troops charged the strikers and took possession of the aluminum plant, establishing a patrol. Threats of violence were made tonight by leaders of the rioters. During the entire operation the militia were under fire, but no casualties were reported.

The first clash between the men and company guards came last night when Sheriff Day and deputies charged a bridge leading to the aluminum factory.

One man was killed and a Massena policeman is dying from the beating he received at the hands of the rioters.

For sometime past insinuations have been made that there would be serious trouble at the plant if the company did not cease the manufacture of munitions for the allies.

This strike is in line with the general labor agitation mapped out for New England States war material manufacturers. This is the second town to be visited with riots as a cause of strikes within three weeks.

## WOMEN TRAMPLED AS EXCURSION SHIP LISTS

Sister Boat of Gen. Slocum Gives  
Initiation of Eastland in New  
York Waters.

New York, Aug. 1.—A repetition of the Eastland disaster was narrowly avoided when the steamer Grand Republic, sister ship of the ill-fated General Slocum, on a trip from Rockaway Beach to New York, listed heavily to one side when opposite the Oriental Hotel on Manhattan Beach.

Two thousand men, women and children with a picture of the Chicago horror in their minds, became panic-stricken and rushed about in a frenzy. Women were trampled under foot. Several fell in a faint.

A thousand men swarmed to the starboard side at the first signs of the boat listing, and added to the list. Fighting and cursing they trampled women and children in a mad rush to the boats.

## TORPEDO KILLS EIGHT.

London, Aug. 1.—Two more British ships, the steamer Fulgens and the trawler Tors, were sunk in the war zone today by German submarines. The crew of the Fulgens was saved. Eight of the Tors' men are reported lost. Two were picked up by a passing vessel.

The Fulgens makes the twenty-fourth merchant vessel known to have been sunk by German submarines in the last week. The Tors was the thirty-second trawler known to have been sent down.

## Peace Council's Ruse Wins Votes of Farmers' Delegates

Apparently Innocuous Resolution Adopted at "Conference"  
Will Be Used By Pro-German Society in Appeal to  
Congress for Embargo On Munitions.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Labor's Peace Council, an organization financed by German capital for the advancement of German propaganda in this country, yesterday thought it had outwitted leaders of national farmers' organizations at the "conference" held at the New Willard Hotel in this city.

After the farmers' representatives, called to conference by the "Peace Council," which paid all traveling and hotel expenses of the visitors, had threatened to walk out of the conference if a resolution urging an embargo on arms and government ownership of munitions factories were pressed, the "labor" leaders worked through a blanket resolution which appeared innocuous to the farmers at the time, but through the operations of which the German propagandists hope seriously to embarrass President Wilson and this government's attitude in permitting the shipment of munitions of war to European belligerents.

### Embargo Will Be Urged.

As chairman of a committee appointed to carry out the resolution, former Representative Fowler, of Illinois, nominally the leader in the "Peace Council," announced that the committee would urge upon Congress government ownership of munitions factories and an embargo. When it was suggested that this proposition, in the form of a specific resolution, which The Washington Herald printed yesterday morning—had been turned down flatly by the conference, Mr. Fowler grinned triumphantly and allowed that the blanket resolution would be so interpreted as to suit the original purposes of the "Peace Council."

### Membership of Committee.

The committee is made up as follows: Former Representative H. Robert Fowler, general counsel of the "Peace Council," chairman; F. S. Monnette, of Ohio, assistant general secretary of David Lamar in the "Anti-Trust League," which was thoroughly discredited by the Senatorial lobby investigating committee; James McCracken, of Detroit, and J. C. Taylor, of New Jersey, labor representatives; J. Weller.

Continued on page three.

## Europe Owes \$15,500,000,000 For First Year of Great War

Daily Cost to All Belligerent Nations About \$50,000,000,  
Declares Financial Review of Struggle Issued  
By New York Bank.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Aug. 1.—How the world stands from a financial viewpoint after a year of war is set forth in a review issued by the National City Bank.

"The war expenditures have equaled the most extravagant predictions," says the review, "the fighting has been continuous and the casualties appalling, but the results signify practically nothing as to when the conflict will end. There are no signs that either side is running out of men or money, or that the people of any of the warring countries are weakening in resolution or confidence."

### Can't Annex Nation.

"The developments of the war itself have shown the futility of annexing hostile populations; they cannot be dispossessed of the territory or compelled to be loyal citizens, and while they swell the volume of domestic trade, and pay taxes, they cost at least as much as they contribute."

"If all the responsible ministries had known as much a year ago as they know now, it is safe to say that the peace would not have been broken, and if they could know as much as they will a year hence, it is probable that a peace conference would not long be deferred."

### Loans \$15,500,000,000.

"Excluding Italy, which came into the war at the end of the tenth month, and for which few figures of expenditures or loans are available, the war loans of the combatants have aggregated approximately \$15,500,000,000, and this about represents the governmental expenditures for the year. The total indebtedness of these countries at the outbreak of the war, including the debts of the several states of the German Empire, was approximately \$2,000,000,000, but a large portion, perhaps one-half, represented investments in railway and other revenue-producing utilities, so that it is safe to say that the debt which must be carried by taxation has been more than doubled."

Accepting as a fact that Great Britain's cash expenditures, recently stated to be \$15,000,000 a day, are larger than those of any other country, the review says:

### Soldier's Pay Small.

"The expenditures of the German government are probably next to those of Great Britain. The government has realized \$3,000,000,000 by means of two loans, which it is understood will carry the war into the coming fall, but as its expenditures have been growing it is probable that they are now as much as \$10,000,000 per day. Altogether the estimate of \$20,000,000 per day for the outlays of all the governments is seen not to be improbable."

"The London Economist gives the rate of daily pay for a private soldier as one shilling two pence for Great Britain, one half pence for France and two and one half pence for Germany."

The gold holdings of the national banks of the principal countries involved, on July 1, 1915, are given as follows:

Bank of England, £200,000,000.  
Bank of France, \$38,000,000.  
Bank of Germany, \$30,000,000.  
Bank of Russia, \$75,000,000.  
The deposits were:  
Bank of England, £1,000,000,000.  
Bank of France, \$1,000,000,000.  
Bank of Germany, \$1,000,000,000.  
Bank of Russia, \$1,000,000,000.

## AIR SQUADRONS MEET IN BATTLE

Kaiser Extends Aero War  
to Revenge French  
Attacks.

### GERMANS WIN SKY DUEL

Six Planes Go Up to Engage Fifteen  
French Machines—Several  
Forced to Land.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—(via Amsterdam).—German battle aeroplanes have gone into action on a wide scale in revenge for recent French attacks on German railways, supply depots and aeroplane hangars in Northern France and Belgium.

The activity in the air on the western front surpasses anything of its kind yet seen in the war. Great fleets of aeroplanes are patrolling the sky, darting here and there on sudden raids for both sides, and on one occasion, at least, two of these sky armies have come into conflict with the Germans getting the best of the duel on high, according to an official statement issued today by main headquarters of the general staff.

This air battle was fought over Chateau Saline, and raged for forty-five minutes as the battling aviators poured shot and shell and hurled bombs at each other's frail machines.

Six German aeroplanes attacked fifteen French machines, which apparently were on their way to make one of their numerous raids, striking waspishly at some point across the German frontier and scuttling away into the clouds before German machines could take to the air.

In this case, however, the Germans were on the lookout, and despite the fact that the French were more than twice their number went into the battle.

### Attack on Flying Ground.

The fight raged for more than three-quarters of an hour, several of the French aviators being forced to descend. At the end of that time heavy re-enforcements arrived for the French and the Germans flew away. Not a German machine was lost.

A German battle aeroplane shot down an attempted raid on the German aerodrome near that place. Another French machine was forced to descend north of Bagremund, its occupants being captured.

Despite a swarm of French aeroplanes which arose to parry the attack, a German air squadron rained bombs on the French flying ground near Nancy this morning. In all 102 missiles were dropped and eighteen hit on the French hangars and tents were observed. The British flying ground at St. Pol, near Dunkirk, also were attacked, thirty bombs being dropped.

### CARNEGIE'S OFFER IN RECORDS.

Laird Tried to Purchase Peace,  
Minutes Show.

Rome, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding the denial in New York of Andrew Carnegie's financial offer to Italian officials of the Socialist party for a neutralist propaganda, the charge is reiterated here tonight in the published minutes of the proceedings of a meeting on May 14, E. Grenich, a well-known Swiss Socialist, introduced Dr. Nathan, who told the directors that during his recent visit to Chicago a Socialist woman named Warren Springs, acting for Carnegie, said the latter was willing to donate \$20,000 to enable the party to continue its neutral propaganda. Nathan was told to leave.

"There is a common but mistaken idea that people of wealth render a public service by spending money in extravagant living," says the review. "This is on the theory that they are distributing it, but they would distribute it just as effectively if they paid it out for an industrial investment, and in that event instead of there being nothing to show for the disbursement there would be a permanent addition to the productive wealth of the country. Thus, if \$10,000 is spent upon a dinner, there is, indeed, a 'distribution' for music, flowers, service, etc., but if the same sum is spent for draining a swamp a similar 'distribution' occurs, and there is also a permanent increase in the food supply of the community."

"It would be a fine thing for every citizen of this country to save money enough to provide in comfort for his old age; that is an admirable purpose in itself, but when it is considered that in so doing he would not only protect himself but help to place his country in the forefront of the world's industrial progress, another motive is added, worthy in itself of a national propaganda."

After summarizing crop prospects and business conditions throughout the United States, all of which the report finds to be good, this statement is made:

"The industrial revival has now reached the stage where, with the additional impetus that may be expected from a good crop, it should include nearly all lines, and assure a satisfactory state of general trade this fall. In some lines of production, particularly in branches of the steel industry, the point has been touched where more capacity is wanted, and the stimulus of orders for additional plant equipment is felt."

The report warns the public and more especially laborers engaged in work on war orders of the reaction that must inevitably come in the war or business when the war is over.

### Prisoners Are Seen Munching Cuffs

New York, Aug. 1.—When a man sits about his cell at the Tombs eating a shirt or making a fairly formidable effort to gargle a standing order, even a keeper can tell that there is something frightfully silly going on. That is why the laundry at the Tombs will in all cases be done up on the inside of the institution from this time on and why some very contented prisoners will undoubtedly become less so.

After a half dozen keepers had reported seeing perfectly sensible appearing prisoners eating a half portion of shirt front or a snack of a plaid cuff, Warden John J. Hanley decided that something more interesting than starch must have been used in the laundry of the ward, and as a result he kept watching apparel. As a result he kept watching apparel. As a result he kept watching apparel.

On Wednesday the guards asked him to remove the artificial eye. He had herein enough for half a dozen men in it.

## TEUTONS IN CHOLM; CUT RUSSIAN LINES; NEW DANGER TO CZAR

Slav Forces Retreating from Warsaw Men-  
aced by Germans Steadily Advancing  
on Polish City from South.

### REPORT TRIESTE EVACUATION

Austrians Have Started Movement Out of Stronghold, Goal  
of Italian Armies—French Throw New Forces Into  
Alsace for Expected Drive.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
Rome, Aug. 1.—It is reported here tonight the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Trieste and already have removed the machinery of their munitions factories.

London, Aug. 1.—The Russian armies retreating from Warsaw are faced with a new menace by the swift advance from the south of Gen. von Mackensen's forces which have broken the Russian line at several points, occupied Cholm, and are pressing ahead vigorously on the heels of the flying Russians on both banks of the Bug.

The Russian forces, operating in Poland have practically been cut off from their armies to the south, and Gen. Ivanoff's army is believed to be in a serious position.

The Germans who crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod are pressing their advance, and despite counter-attacks by strong Russian forces have stormed the heights near Podzamec, capturing 1,000 prisoners.

Von Hindenburg is still trying to force a passage of the Bug behind Warsaw, while Von Buelow, operating against Kovno, appears to have been brought to a temporary halt.

This latter operation is the most menacing of all to the Russians, because if Kovno falls the German cavalry will have an almost unimpeded road to Vilna and the important Petrograd-Vilna Railway, which if in their hands not only would practically seal the fate of the Russian troops operating along the Narva, but might make untenable the Russian second line of defense from Brest-Litovsk north.

Thus the first anniversary of the war finds the Russians giving up Warsaw and their entire Polish quadrilateral, the while their next line of defense is distinctly threatened. At last reports Von Buelow had been dislodged from several positions he had seized to the west of Kovno, and it is believed that large Russian forces have been diverted to this region to cope with the new menace.

During the month of July the Germans and Austrians, according to an official statement issued tonight in Berlin, have taken more than 100,000 Russian prisoners. Between the Pilsa and the Baltic alone 55,023 men and forty-one guns were captured, while in the southern theater the troops of Von Mackensen have taken captive 300 Russian officers, 7,871 men, and have added ten augs guns and 120 machine guns to their booty.

These large losses in prisoners indicate that the Russian morale is suffering from the series of defeats they have suffered and are commented on in this regard by military critics here.

Von Mackensen's new attack, according to a German official statement, have ejected the Russians from their positions near Kurov, to the east of Novo Alexandria, to the south of Leczna, to the southwest and south of Cholm, and to the southwest of Dubienka. Pressing their advance along a front which took in both sides of the Bug and on the line south of Leczna the Teutons entered Cholm and pushed on to the north. The Russians are falling back as rapidly as they may in an effort to make Litovsk, throwing out strong rear guards to hamper the Teuton advance as much as possible.

Further progress for Von Hindenburg northward of Roman is recorded. The Russians have delivered a number of counter-attacks throughout this region in an effort to prevent the Germans throwing further across the Narva and to keep those already across from forcing the Bug and reaching the railroad.

Warsaw, it is reported, is practically empty of troops.

London, Aug. 1.—In expectation of a new German drive in the west following the fall of Warsaw, the French are reported to be throwing great forces of men into Alsace in order to force the Germans to divert large numbers which otherwise might be employed in a coastal drive.

Both Paris and Berlin tonight report attacks in the region of Reicheskopf. The German war office states that French forces attempted to storm the German positions last night, but were repulsed, while an official communique issued in Paris says that the Germans suffered heavy losses in unsuccessful assaults on the French lines at Reicheskopf and Schrammels.

Francis Joseph Honors Duke.  
Vienna, Aug. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph, it was officially announced today, has conferred the Military Order of Distinguished Service of the first class on Archduke Eugene, commanding the Austro-Hungarian troops operating against Italy.

Captain Ben-Pond Co., 207 14th St. N. W., New York, Philadelphia and New York.